INFORMATION LETTER

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CIVILIAN QUOTAS OF CANNED FOODS ARE INCREASED

Transfer and Revision of Reservation Orders Will Enlarge Civilian Vegetable Supply Ten Million Cases; Salmon Released

Civilian supplies of canned vegetables from next summer's estimated pack will be increased by approximately 10 million cases under food orders issued February 19 by the Department of Agriculture. Most of the increase will be on canned tomatoes and snap beans.

At the same time, and also effective February 19, the Department transferred from the War Production Board to the Food Distribution Administration, WPB Conservation Order M-86-b and released from canners' hands the remaining 20 per cent of salmon held for civilian consumption.

WPB Conservation Order M-86-b, by virtue of its transfer, became Food Distribution Order No. 23 and is unchanged except for the release of the final 20 per cent of salmon held by canners. The release of the salmon does not make the estimated 50,000,000 pounds available for retail distribution until the canned fish freeze is lifted by the Office of Price Administration.

Transferring the administration of Order M-86 and its supplements to USDA, the new orders provide changes in the amounts of the designated processed foods that must be reserved for government requirements from the 1943 pack.

The percentages that processors must reserve from the 1943 pack are based on 1942 production. Revisions in the percentages to be reserved were made principally because of greater or smaller 1942 production than expected earlier, rather than changes in government requirements. In effect, however, the revisions provide for about 10 million more cases of canned vegetables for civilians than provided for in WPB Order M-86-e, with no significant change in fruits and juices.

The Department's orders, which became effective February 19, are:

Food Distribution Order No. 22, which transfers the administration of WPB Order M-86, as amended and supplemented, to USDA, but otherwise contains the same provisions as the previous order. The new order provides that each canner and processor must set aside for the requirements of government agencies, such quantities of their production as the Director of the Food Distribution Administration may specify in supplemental orders.

Food Distribution Order No. 22.1, transferring administration of WPB Order M-86-e, which specified the percentages of fruits, juices, and vegetables to be reserved from the 1942 pack, to the Department of Agriculture. The new order contains the same regulations as the WPB order, except to transfer its administration.

Purpose of these orders, the same as the superseded WPB orders, is to insure efficient distribution of canned and processed foods for war and civilian needs.

Food Distribution Order No. 22.2, providing for the reservation for government purchase of certain percentages of the 1943 pack of canned fruits and fruit juices, such percentages being based on the actual 1942 pack. This order supersedes the similar provisions of WPB Order M-86-e, but revises the set-aside percentages. Principal changes are greater percentages of grapefruit juice, orange juice, and pineapple juice, with smaller percentages of apricots, fruit cocktail, peaches and pears. The increases and decreases virtually balance.

Following is a comparison of reservation percentages as established under former WPB Order M-86-e and under

(Concluded on page 7516)

CANNED FISH, MEAT SALES BANNED

Suspension by OPA to Continue in Effect Until Rationing Program Is Formulated

Sales of canned fish, including canned shellfish, and canned meats, were suspended at noon of February 18 by the Office of Price Administration, acting at the request of Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

The ban on sales will continue, until a rationing program now in preparation, under which all persons will be given equal opportunity to share in the limited supply, can be put into operation. Canned fish and canned meats will be rationed under a forthcoming meat rationing program, it was announced. The freeze will not last longer than 60 days.

The order, Restriction Order 3, does not apply to sales or transfers of canned fish and canned meats to certain listed war agencies. Text of the order follows:

Section 1 General rule—transfers of canned meat and canned fish are prohibited.

No person shall transfer or acquire canned meat or canned fish. The only exceptions to this prohibition are stated in the next five sections.

Section 2 Transfers of canned meat and canned fish to exempt persons and agencies are permitted.

(a) Any person or government agency is an exempt person or exempt agency with respect to canned meat or canned fish obtained by or for it for export to, and consumption or use in, any foreign country. The other exempt agencies for the purposes of this Order are the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, War Shipping Administration, Maritime Commission, Panama Canal, Civil Aeronautics Authority, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Office of Scientific Research and De-

velopment, Food Distribution Administration, and Office of Lend-Lease Administration.

(b) Any person may transfer canned meat or canned fish to or for the exempt persons or exempt agencies named in the preceding paragraph. Canned meat or canned fish may be acquired by or for these exempt persons or exempt agencies.

Section 3 Transfers of canned fish to wholesalers are permitted.

(a) Any place where a person who deals in canned meat or canned fish keeps stocks of canned meat or canned fish for sale or other transfer is a wholesale establishment if, in the last month before February, 1943, in which canned meat or canned fish from those stocks were transferred, 50 per cent or more of the canned meat or canned fish so transferred was transferred from there directly to persons acquiring canned meat or canned fish for other than personal use. Any person who has a wholesale establishment is called a wholesaler, but only with respect to such an establishment.

(b) Any person may transfer canned fish to a wholesaler. Wholesalers may acquire canned fish. (Canned meat may not be transferred or acquired under this paragraph.)

Section 4 Canned meat or canned fish in transit.

Canned meat or canned fish in transit at the time this Order takes effect may be delivered to the consignee and acquired by him.

Section 5 Canned meat or canned fish may also be transferred if the Director of the Food Rationing Division authorizes the transfer.

(a) Persons may transfer or acquire canned meat or canned fish when authorized to do so by the Director of the Food Rationing Division, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.

(b) Any person who desires such authority to transfer or acquire canned meat or canned fish must apply in writing to the Director of the Food Rationing Division, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C. The application must state the kind and amount of canned meat or canned fish he wishes to transfer or acquire and the reasons why such authority should be given.

Section 6 Certain deliveries by or to carriers are permitted.

Deliveries of canned meat or canned fish may be made by or to carriers for the purpose of effecting transfers thereof permitted by the previous four sections.

Section 7 Certain wholesalers must report their inventories of canned meat and canned fish held on February 17, 1943.

(a) Certain persons were required to file with the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C., before February 12, 1943, a report showing, for January, 1943, their stocks and receipts of canned and preserved foods. (The report was to be made on OPA Form CF-2.) Wholesalers who complied with this requirement need not file the inventory report required by this section.

(b) All other wholesalers must file an inventory report with the Office of Price Administration. The report must show, for each wholesale establishment, all the canned meat and canned fish physically located at that establishment at the close of business February 17, 1943. The report must show separately the number of hermetically sealed containers holding canned meat classified by size of container and the number of hermetically sealed containers holding canned fish classified by size of container. (The report need not show a classification by type of canned meat or by type of canned fish. It must contain a certification that the information contained in it is complete and accurate. The report, including the certification, must be signed by the wholesaler or his authorized agent.

(c) The report must be filed by mailing it to the Director of the Food Rationing Division, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C. It must be filed on or before March 5, 1943. (It is considered filed on time if the envelope is postmarked on or before that date.)

(d) The wholesaler must complete a duplicate of his report. It must be held for at least two years at a place where his books of account and other business records are customarily kept and be open to audit and inspection by agents of the Office of Price Administration.

Section 8 Records of transfers.

Every person who acquires or transfers canned meat or canned fish must keep a record of the names and addresses of persons transferring or acquiring the canned meat or canned fish and the number and size of the hermetically sealed containers transferred or acquired. (These records must show whether the transaction involved canned meat or whether it involved canned fish but need not show the type of canned meat or the type of canned fish.) These records must be held for at least two years at a place where his books of account and other business records are customarily kept, and be open to audit and inspection by agents of the Office of Price Administration.

Section 9 Canned meat and canned fish held for sale must not be opened except for inspection.

No person shall, except for necessary and customary inspection, puncture or open a hermetically sealed container in which canned meat or canned fish is packed if it is held for sale or transfer.

Section 10 Where Order applies.

This Order applies only in the 48 States of the United States and the District of Columbia.

Section 11 Office of Price Administration may issue suspension orders.

Any person who violates this Order may, by administrative suspension order, be prohibited from receiving any transfer or delivery of, or from selling or using or otherwise disposing of, any canned meat or canned fish or other rationed product or facility. Such suspension order shall be issued for such period as in the judgment of the Administrator, or such person as he may designate for such purpose, is necessary or appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national security.

Section 12 Definitions. When used in this Order:

"Acquire" means to accept a transfer or to get possession or title in any other way.

"Canned fish" means all fish or shellfish packed in hermetically sealed containers of any type and sterilized by the use of heat. It does not include processed foods as defined in Ration Order No. 13 or pharmaceutical products.

"Canned meat" means all meat packed in hermetically sealed containers of any type and sterilized by the use of heat. It does not include processed foods as defined in Ration Order No. 13 or pharmaceutical products.

"Meat" means any edible part of cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, and swine. It includes all products containing meat in which the meat constitutes more than 10 per cent of the total net weight. Oils, lards, rendering fats, and rendered fats, and by-products of these five species not used for human consumption are not considered to be meat.

"Person" means not only an individual, but also a partnership, corporation, or association. It includes a government agency and any other organized group or enterprise.

"Transfer" means to sell, give, exchange, lend, deliver or consign. It includes any transfer of possession or title, however accomplished.

Officers of Tennessee-Kentucky Association

The following 1943 officers were elected at the recent Knoxville meeting of the Tennessee-Kentucky Canners Association: President, Shell R. Clevenger, Dandridge, Tenn.; vice-president, J. Paul Craddock, Bardwell, Ky.; secretary-treasurer, C. Hays Hollar, Newbern, Tenn. (re-elected).

RATIONING—WHAT TO DO AND WHEN

DURING FREEZE PERIOD—FEBRUARY 21-28:

Sales of canned foods to consumers will be prohibited during the freeze period. The Rationing Order No. 13, however, does not restrict canner's sale and shipment of canned foods during this period, but canners may ship only to buyers who are eligible to receive shipments under the terms of Order M-237. Order M-237, as amended January 7, has not been changed insofar as it affects canner's shipments, nor is any change in the order being contemplated before March 1 insofar as canner's shipments are concerned. The provision in the order restricting the amount of wholesaler's shipments to retailers will be ineffective during the freeze period, and the entire order may become ineffective on March 1.

MARCH 1:

Each canner is required by the rationing order to make an inventory as of March 1 of all the items covered by OPA Form 1305 that are physically located at, or in transit to, the canner's establishment. (See exceptions (1) and (2) of Section 3.5, paragraph (b), published on page 7504 of the INFORMATION LETTER for February 13.)

Both the physical inventory and the corresponding point value must be reported to the Office of Price Administration. Reports must be mailed to OPA in Washington not later than March 10. It is important to note that the *physical location of the canned foods* is the controlling factor in reporting March 1 inventory. Ownership is not to be taken into account in making this inventory. Canned foods stored in a public warehouse for the account of the buyer, if in a deliverable state (i.e., labeled, cased and stenciled), will be reported as inventory of the buyer, if the buyer holds the warehouse receipts. If these goods are not in a deliverable state (i.e., to be labeled, etc., by the canner after March 1), the goods should be reported by the canner as a part of his inventory.

OPA has ruled that it will not consider as a public warehouse a canner's warehouse that is rented to the buyer, in whole or in part.

Each canner must register with OPA in Washington. His report, made as of March 1, is a part of this registration. OPA will send a card to each canner giving him his registration number. That number must be used thereafter on each invoice of sale of canned foods.

DURING MARCH:

Rationing Order 13 does not restrict canner's shipments during March. The buyer, however, will be restricted on the quantity he may receive during March only by the number of points the buyer has available to turn over to the canner for shipments (all canner's shipments after midnight February 28 must be covered by points, regardless of when the buyer paid for the food). In cases where a wholesaler does not have adequate stocks for March, he may apply to his local board any time after rationing begins, for an emergency adjustment, and he will be given a certificate for enough points to enable him to receive sufficient canned foods to give him adequate working stocks.

The "allowable inventory" for wholesalers will determine the amount they may receive for subsequent months. The "allowable inventory" may change from month to month and will be based on the wholesaler's sales of the previous month, multiplied by a factor determined by OPA. This factor will depend on the rate of shipment from canners to distributors, needed to effectuate the order.

BEGINNING OF APRIL:

Each canner must report his inventory as of April 1 on Form 1305. The canner must attach to this report a certified ration check transferring to OPA, Washington, all points he received for sales and shipments during the month of March. The number of points included in this check probably will not agree with the net difference in the point inventory as between April 1 and March 1, for a number of reasons, among those being shipments made during the last few days of March for which points had not been received by the canner before making his April 1 report to OPA.

The Order does not require a canner to balance his point account with his physical inventories on a monthly basis. It is suggested, however, that each canner should set up a point account that can be balanced at the end of each month, showing points received, points paid out, and point accounts receivable and point accounts payable. A canner may use points he receives for the following purposes only:

1. To turn over to OPA for cancellation. (Certified check drawn on canner's point bank account.)

2. To buy processed foods with which to produce other processed foods.

3. To get back processed foods he transferred if his transferee returns them to him.

OPA and USDA Division of Rationing Functions

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard on February 16 issued a directive giving to the Office of Price Administration complete responsibility for directing the flow of rationed foods from the time a commodity is placed in form for distribution until it reaches the consumer.

Under the directive, the OPA will establish the value of coupons used in the point rationing system and will have responsibility for changing those values as the occasion requires. However, USDA will determine the need for and the time and extent of civilian food rationing, including the establishment of differentials in rationing between the various classes of users. The Department also will fix quotas of rationed food for individual processors and will discharge the Government's responsibility in connection with the distribution of non-rationed food to all users.

The Secretary's directive made no change in the existing authority of OPA in connection with the administration of the meat limitation order and the rationing of sugar, coffee and processed foods.

The directive was accompanied by a memorandum of understanding between the two agencies. The memorandum, which was signed by Secretary Wickard and Administrator Prentiss E. Brown, is intended to facilitate working arrangements between the agencies and it also dealt with the division of responsibilities. The memorandum provided for the establishment of a Food Rationing Policy Committee, consisting of representatives of FDA, FPA and the Rationing Department of OPA.

PRICE ORDER COVERS CANNED OYSTERS

Dollars and Cents Ceilings Imposed for Products of Atlantic and Gulf Areas

Moving to adjust maximum prices for canned oysters in order to reflect increased contents and higher costs of labor and raw materials, the Office of Price Administration on February 18 replaced the March, 1942, ceilings on canned oysters produced in the southeast Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico areas with higher uniform dollars and cents ceilings.

Effective February 23, 1943, Maximum Price Regulation No. 328 lifts canner selling prices from a March, 1942, average of approximately $1.95 per dozen No. 1 picnic size cans to a specific ceiling of $3.15, reflecting in part a larger amount of oysters in each container.

OPA made no provision for specific dollars and cents ceilings on Pacific Coast canned oysters in this order. It is expected that these will be handled in a separate regulation because of the different pricing problems involved. Important sections of MPR No. 328 follow:

§ 1364.901 *Sales of canned Eastern and Gulf oysters at higher than maximum prices prohibited.*

(a) On or after February 23, 1943, regardless of any contract, agreement, or other obligation, no canner, or agent or other person acting on behalf, or under control, of such canner shall sell or deliver any canned Eastern and Gulf oysters, and no person in the course of trade or business shall buy or receive from a canner any canned Eastern and Gulf oysters at prices higher than the maximum prices set by this regulation, and no person shall agree, offer, solicit, or attempt to do any of these things.

(b) Prices lower than the maximum prices may, of course, be charged and paid.

§ 1364.902 *Where the regulation applies.*

The provisions of this regulation shall apply to the forty-eight States of the United States and the District of Columbia.

§ 1364.903 *Sales to which this regulation does not apply.*

The provisions of this regulation shall not be applicable to sales or deliveries of canned Eastern and Gulf oysters to a purchaser if prior to February 23, 1943, such canned Eastern and Gulf oysters have been received by a carrier, other than a carrier owned or controlled by the seller, for shipment to such purchaser.

§ 1364.904 *Relation to other regulations.*

(a) The provisions of this regulation repeal the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation with respect to sales and deliveries for which maximum prices are established by this regulation.

(b) The maximum price at which a person may export canned Eastern and Gulf oysters shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation issued by the Office of Price Administration.

§ 1364.905 *Conditional agreement.*

No seller of canned Eastern and Gulf oysters shall enter into an agreement permitting the adjustment of the prices to prices which may be higher than the maximum prices provided by § 1364.911 in the event that this regulation is amended or is determined by a court to be invalid or upon any other contingency: *Provided*, That if a petition for amendment has been duly filed, and such petition requires extensive consideration, the Administrator may grant an exception from the provisions of this section permitting the making of contracts adjustable upon the granting of the petition for amendment.

§ 1364.906 *Records and reports.*

(a) Every person making a purchase or sale of canned Eastern and Gulf oysters under this regulation in the course of trade or business or otherwise dealing therein, other than a purchaser at retail, after February 22, 1943, shall keep for inspection by the Office of Price Administration for so long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, remains in effect, complete and accurate records of each such purchase or sale, showing the date thereof, the name and address of the buyer and of the seller, the price contracted for or received, the quantity and a description of the grade or brand, style of pack, and container size of canned Eastern and Gulf oysters.

(b) Each person shall submit such reports to the Office of Price Administration and keep such other records in addition to or in place of the records required in paragraph (a) of this section as the Office of Price Administration may from time to time require.

* * * *

§ 1364.910 *Definitions.*

(a) When used in this maximum price regulation the term:

(1) "Person" includes any individual, corporation, partnership, association, or other organized group of persons, legal successor or representative of any of the foregoing, and includes the United States, any agency thereof, or other government, or any of its political subdivisions, and any agency of the foregoing: *Provided*, That no punishment provided by this regulation shall apply to the United States or to any such government, political subdivision, or agency.

(2) "Eastern and Gulf oysters" means oysters of the genus *Ostrea virginica*, where the same are caught in Atlantic waters or the Gulf of Mexico.

(3) "Canner" means a person who preserves oysters by processing and hermetically sealing in metal containers.

(4) "No. 1 Picnic" means a can (211 x 400) packed to a net content of 7½ ozs.

(5) "No. 2" means a can (307 x 409) packed to a net content of 14 ozs.

(6) "Price per dozen" means the price for 12 cans of oysters packed for shipment in the usual container.

(7) Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in section 302 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 shall apply to other terms used herein.

§ 1364.911 *Maximum canners' prices for canned Eastern and Gulf oysters.*

(a) The prices set forth below are maximum prices per dozen cans f. o. b. the shipping point nearest cannery. The maximum prices are gross prices and the seller shall deduct therefrom his customary allowances, discounts and differentials to purchasers of different classes.

	Per dozen cans
No. 1 Picnic	$3.15
No. 2 Picnic	5.80

(b) For container sizes of oysters not listed in paragraph (a) the price shall be a price determined by the Office of Price Administration to be in line with the prices listed in paragraph (a). Such determination shall be made upon written request, addressed to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., and accompanied by sworn statements showing costs and usual differentials.

Gladfelter Elected Crown Can Vice President

W. I. Gladfelter has been made vice president in charge of operations of the Crown Can Company, according to an announcement by Richard P. Swatz, president of the company.

Farm Machinery Production Order Changed

A number of changes are made in the provisions controlling the production of farm machinery and equipment and their repair parts under Limitation Order L-170 as amended February 12 by the War Production Board.

The changes are intended to liberalize some of the restrictions of the original order by permitting an increase in the production of certain items and by allowing more equitable distribution of certain items to Lend-lease countries.

The following are among the important changes made by the amended order:

1. It removes farm hand tools such as hoes, rakes, scythes, forks, shovels, etc., entirely from the restrictions of the order. These items are covered by Schedule 5 of Limitation Order L-157, issued January 8, 1943.

2. It prohibits the listing of any article named in Schedule A of the order as a repair part and its production as though it were a repair part.

3. It permits a production quota of hydraulic rams not heretofore set under Schedule A at 49 per cent of the base rate and allots their manufacture to Class "C" producers.

4. It brings water well casing of the type that is commonly manufactured from steel sheets and used in the construction of water wells for irrigation or other farm purposes under the terms of the amended order, and sets a quota of 85 per cent of the base rate for all manufacturers.

Critical Materials Allotted for Farm Machinery

The Requirements Committee has authorized allotment of critical materials to be delivered in the second quarter with a view to completing the 1943 farm machinery program as recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture. All of the materials carry the top priority rating of AA-1, the same that is given the principal "must" military programs.

With this action the manufacture of new farm machinery will be possible at a rate 40 per cent of 1940 production, as requested by Secretary Wickard, an increase to slightly less than double the amount permitted by L-170. Production of repair parts, set at 135 per cent of the 1940 figure by Limitation Order L-170, was raised to 167 per cent by action of the Committee last month. In making the allotment for the second quarter, the Committee continued this higher rate.

Included in the second quarter allotments were 185,000 tons of steel, of which at least 50,000 tons is expected to be Bessemer steel or other alternate steel products such as top-cuts and rerolled rail. This raises to approximately 385,000 tons the amount of steel allotted to USDA for the first half of 1943 for farm machinery.

Wilson Supplants Eberstadt at WPB

Chairman Donald M. Nelson on February 16 appointed Charles E. Wilson as Executive Vice Chairman of the War Production Board, in charge of all WPB programs.

In assuming authority over all phases of WPB programs and activities, Mr. Wilson will report to the Chairman. He takes over all the duties formerly vested in Program Vice Chairman Ferdinand E. Eberstadt, including control of industry divisions and the operations of the Controlled Materials Plan. Mr. Eberstadt resigned on the same date.

URGES ORDERING OF FERTILIZER NOW

Recommendations Made to Enable Manufacturers to Establish Crop Requirements

County War Boards have been advised by the Food Production Administration to encourage farmers immediately to place orders for fertilizer for all crops, for the reason that fertilizer dealers will want to establish their "A" and "B" crop requirements in order to distribute the fertilizer they have for "B" crops equitably. Where dealers have orders on hand for both "A" and "B" crops, Food Production Order No. 5 (published in the INFORMATION LETTER for January 23) requires that delivery be made to the farmer planting the "A" crop if both crops need the fertilizer before the "B" crop. If a "B" crop needs fertilizer for which dealers have orders, and the dealer also has orders for "A" crops to be planted at a later date than the "B" crop, the dealer may supply the fertilizer for the "B" crop provided that his supply situation will be such that he can furnish the "A" crop with fertilizer when it needs the fertilizer.

State War-time Fertilizer Recommendations

In order to carry out the government program to reduce the consumption of chemical nitrogen in mixed fertilizers, as instituted in Food Production Order No. 5, published in the INFORMATION LETTER for January 23, new recommendations have been prepared by several agricultural experiment stations for formulas to be used which take into consideration local soil and crop conditions. New York, New Jersey, Maine, Wisconsin, Maryland, Indiana, Illinois and Delaware have issued recommendations in printed or mimeographed form covering their respective States. Any canner wishing to obtain copies may write direct to his State Agricultural Experiment Station for this information.

The above information is embodied in a memorandum sent by the Director of FPA to State and County War Board Chairmen. The memorandum also makes suggestions to the War Boards concerning their organization and administration in connection with FPO-5, giving essential war food and fiber crops first priority on the supply of chemical fertilizer. While the fertilizer industry will handle the distribution of nitrogen fertilizer under the terms of the order, FPA will have nine regional field men who will work as liaison men between the industry and the Administration in Washington. Names and addresses of these men are to be sent to the War Boards soon.

State War Boards are advised to appoint a fertilizer committee to meet with representatives of the fertilizer industry operating in the State to discuss FPO-5 and its application in the State. They also are advised to obtain and forward to all County War Boards the Experiment Station's recommendations for rates of application per acre for approved grades of fertilizer on "A" and "B" crops.

Machinery Association Re-elects Officers

All officers of the Canning Machinery & Supplies Association were re-elected for 1943 at the recent annual meeting. They are: President, Sherlock McKewen; vice president, William DeBack; and secretary, S. G. Gorsline.

PLANS TO MOBILIZE FARM LABOR

USDA Maps Program for 3½ Million Year-round Seasonal and Emergency Workers

The Department of Agriculture has completed a program designed to mobilize more than 3,500,000 workers this year to help farmers meet increased national requirements for food and fiber, Secretary Claude R. Wickard announces. This program will be in addition to the War Manpower Commission's program to keep on farms the existing work force of fulltime skilled operators and hired workers, through deferment and by stopping migration from farms to employment in industry, it was stated.

Responsibility for development and direction of the 1943 farm labor program has been placed with the Agricultural Labor Branch of the Food Production Administration. Major John O. Walker is Chief of the Branch under M. Clifford Townsend, Director of FPA.

The program is designed to furnish to farmers three types of workers:

1. *Year-round workers*, needed on livestock, dairy and diversified farms.

2. *Seasonal workers*, needed during the crop season, or for the summer. In the past many of these have followed the crops from the South to the North.

3. *Emergency harvest workers*, practically all of whom will be recruited from villages, towns and cities to work a certain number of week days, half days, week-ends or evenings. They will be people inspired by patriotic motives and the desire to see that a local crop is not lost by lack of labor.

A request has been presented by the President to Congress for funds to finance this program through the 1943 crop year. These funds would be used to provide transportation for workers, to operate farm labor supply centers, and to enable the Extension Service to employ labor assistants to handle local recruitment and placement.

The 3,500,000 additional workers needed will be enlisted in a "U. S. Crop Corps." Membership of this corps will include the individuals and the family groups taking part in the Department's year-round worker and seasonal labor transportation programs. It will include men and women of villages, towns, and cities and non-farm high school boys and girls who are willing and able to devote some of their time to farm work.

Local recruiting campaigns are to be started in some areas before the end of February and such campaigns will be under way nationwide during March, it was said.

State and county War Boards will be responsible for coordinating the work of the agencies involved in the labor program. The Extension Service will be responsible for the mobilization of local labor resources, and the Farm Security Administration for the transportation of workers and operation of farm labor supply centers for the housing of these workers.

The U. S. Employment Service will handle recruiting in towns and cities outside strictly agricultural areas, with the aid of County Councils of Civilian Defense and other local volunteer groups. U. S. Office of Education, with the cooperation of the Extension Service, is mobilizing 650,000 non-farm high school youth for work on farms this summer.

This High School Victory Corps will aid in recruiting and training these youths who will form a Victory farm volunteer branch of the Crop Corps. A Women's Land Army branch of the Crop Corps, composed of non-farm women interested in serving regularly as farm workers, also is to be developed by Extension Service in cooperation with other agencies.

County Extension agents, with volunteer aides, will register Crop Corps recruits. In this recruiting campaign, individuals will be asked to volunteer for specific work at specific times. The objective will be to draw on all local sources of labor before outside help is sought.

This inventory of local labor resources in agricultural counties is expected to be completed by the time farmers' labor requirements have been determined. County AAA committeemen are now at work on the 1943 farm plan sign-up. In making their production pledges, farmers are being asked to state the number of workers they have on hand and the additional workers needed.

If the labor on farms, plus local Crop Corps recruits, is adequate, the labor program in that county will consist of following up the recruitment program to see that workers are placed when and where needed. If there is a shortage of local labor and insufficient surplus labor in adjacent or nearby areas, the county then can call upon the Government to furnish workers from outside sources. The transportation program is available for transporting seasonal and year-round workers. Farm Security will sign up these workers and move them to the areas where they are needed.

The program calls for transporting about 275,000 seasonal workers, many of whom will work at several different locations. It is anticipated that most of them will be agricultural workers in the United States who do not have available transportation. To augment the domestic supply, Mexicans and possibly other foreign workers will be brought into the United States. Seasonal workers will be assembled at the farm labor supply centers and housed there if other housing is unavailable. In addition to the types of labor mentioned, the fullest possible use will be made of such workers as Japanese evacuees, prisoners of war, and conscientious objectors.

MANPOWER TESTIMONY AND BILLS

Measures Seek Furlough of Troops to Farms and Agricultural Deferment

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard and Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of the Selective Service System of the War Manpower Commission, were principal witnesses called before the Senate Committee on Agriculture's sub-committee investigating the Government's food policies. Secretary Wickard's testimony was taken on February 16 and outlined the Department's farm labor program, defended the incentive payment program, and emphasized the uncertainty of the farm labor factor in figuring 1943 agricultural production. Questioned as to whether soldiers would be available to help in farm production, Secretary Wickard said that General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, told him he would release men to save a crop. The subcommittee plans to take General Marshall's testimony.

General Hershey told the subcommittee that he had no suggestions on how to keep farm labor on the farm. When asked by Senator Eugene D. Milliken for an opinion on legislation that would require temporary deferment of all agri-

cultural workers, Gen. Hershey stated he felt such a proposal unworkable.

However, John H. Bankhead and 36 other senators introduced jointly the same day (February 18), an amendment to the Selective Training and Service Act providing for the deferment of "every registrant who is regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor or whose principal occupation consists of employment in connection with the production or harvesting of any agricultural commodity." The proposed amendment (S. 729) also would freeze such workers to agriculture, subject to a determination by the local selective service board, upon the request of the worker, that it is in the best interests of the war effort for him to engage in some other occupation or to become a member of the land or naval forces.

In addition to this measure, Senator Bankhead and 26 others introduced a bill (S. 730) directing the Secretary of War "to release on furlough, until January 1, 1944, all men in the land forces of the United States who are located in the United States on the date of enactment of this act, and who, immediately prior to their induction into such forces, were regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor, or were employed in connection with the production or harvesting of any agricultural commodity as their principal occupation." Both bills were referred to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

Complaints registered with the subcommittee by representatives of milk control boards resulted in invitations being extended to Judge Marvin Jones of the Office of Economic Stabilization, C. W. Kitchen of the Food Distribution Administration, and J. K. Galbraith of the Office of Price Administration to present their justifications for a roll back in fluid milk prices ordered recently by OPA.

OPA Allows Container Changes for Frozen Foods

Changes in container styles and sizes of frozen fruits, berries and vegetables resulting from War Production Board orders will be taken into consideration in calculating packer ceilings, the Office of Price Administration announced February 17.

Under Amendment 3 to Maximum Price Regulation 207, effective February 23, the packer may calculate his ceiling price for frozen fruits, berries and vegetables packed in sizes and container styles which he did not sell during the first 60 days of the 1941 pack—the base period of the order—by:

(1) Taking the price of the most closely comparable container style and size (which is no more than 50 per cent larger or smaller than the new size) in which the product was sold during the base period, and

(2) Deducting cost of the container, and

(3) Making any size adjustment in proportion to amounts of the contents, and

(4) Finally, adding on cost of the new container.

The result will be the new ceiling price. A similiar pricing method recently has been used for canned fruits and vegetables, jams, jellies and preserves.

OPA Plans No Increase in Maximum Prices of the 1943 Citrus, Onion and Potato Crops

Maximum prices for the 1943 citrus, potato, and onion crops generally will not be increased, with the exception of the normal seasonal changes already sanctioned by regulations now covering these commodities, the Office of Price Administration announced February 18.

This statement—covering this year's prospect for the nationwide general level of prices on these three foods—is made in the light of numerous inquiries received recently by OPA. It is predicated upon maintenance of the present index of parity prices.

Present maximum prices represent the highest levels consistent with the mandate of the Congress to control prices under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 as amended, OPA stated.

Under the Act, the ceiling prices set for citrus, potatoes and onions must reflect to growers the higher of:

(1) The parity or comparable price adjusted for grade, location and seasonal differentials or

(2) The highest price received by producers from January 1, 1942, to September 15, 1942.

Prevailing ceiling prices for citrus, potatoes and onions comply fully with the present requirements of the Act, it was stated. Therefore, no major changes will be made which affect the general price level of these commodities to the consumer, OPA said.

Maximum prices for oranges and grapefruit represent the greatest returns to growers for any year since 1929. For lemons, the return is the highest since 1936. OPA officials also pointed out that the "on tree" return to citrus growers under present ceiling prices is $1.86 per box for oranges as compared with $1.31 during the 1941-2 season; 86 cents for grapefruit, compared with 65 cents in the previous season; and $2.08 for lemons, against $1.26 in the preceding crop period.

Two increases in the ceiling prices resulting from adjustment of regional differentials for citrus for Texas and Arizona growers will be made shortly in an amendment to the fresh citrus order—Maximum Price Regulation No. 292—bringing their prices into line with returns already permitted for Florida and California producers.

Maximum prices for Texas grapefruit will be raised to permit producers from that State to secure the identical average returns "on the tree" that growers in the interior district of Florida get. Arizona citrus growers will be permitted to sell at the same maximum prices which are set in the fresh citrus order for California.

Arizona grapefruit producers, by this forthcoming adjustment, will find their new ceiling prices approximately nine cents per box higher. Similar price adjustments will be made in Arizona oranges.

Revisions also will be permitted in Texas grapefruit juice in the canned citrus order to reflect changes made in the fresh grapefruit price. Here the adjustment will amount to less than one cent per can to the consumer.

Aside from minor revisions of packing differentials in types of containers, no other increases are to be expected in any citrus prices for the remainder of the season, it was stated.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Machinery—Equipment

Names of member-firms who want to buy or who are offering for sale the machinery and equipment items listed below will be furnished upon application to the Association. When requesting names, be sure to give the number of the item referred to (61-W and 88-S, etc.), and your firm name.

This service is limited to publication of the items wanted or for sale and to furnishing the identity of buyer or seller on request.

WANTED

61-W—Twelve viners. Will buy or rent for period from June 15 to July 20.

62-W—Three Sterling potato peelers, or large size Blakeslee or other type peelers. Must be large size.

63-W—Robins or Hoopston or similar make rotary tomato washer.

64-W—24-inch elevator for whole tomatoes; approximately eight feet high. Similar to Monitor gooseneck.

65-W—24- or 30-inch inspection table, 20 to 30 feet long. Could be rubber belt conveyor, La Port chain, or roller inspection table.

66-W—Langsenkamp hot break tank for tomatoes, or Food Machinery crusher pre-heater.

67-W—The following tomato juice equipment: Langsenkamp Model A, Food Machinery, or similar make juice extractor; 1½- or 2-inch rotary pump; strainer; 12-valve filler for filling No. 2 cans up to 46-ounce or 46-ounce to No. 10's; pre heating tanks for juice before filling.

68-W—Tomato skin pump.

69-W—New or second hand "Mighty Midget" mobilift (Vaughan Motor Co. Catalog No. TAW).

70-W—Pea and bean filler for No. 10 cans. Must be in good condition.

FOR SALE

88-S—About 500 dozen 10-ounce straight side jars and 53 MM White caps. Reasonable price.

89-S—Huntley 18' blancher with temperature control.

April 21 Deadline for Revenue Act Relief

The INFORMATION LETTER for October 10, 1942, reported the general outline of the relief provisions which were incorporated by the Revenue Act of 1942 in Section 722 of the Internal Revenue Code.

This section permits the substitution of a more representative base period where excess profits taxes computed on the average earnings for the years 1936 to 1939 are shown to be excessive and discriminatory taxes. As finally enacted on October 21, 1942, the Revenue Act imposed a requirement that applications for a reconstructed base period net income for the years 1940 and 1941 must be filed before April 21, 1943. For subsequent years, an application must be filled not later than six months after the date prescribed for filing the applicant's tax return.

Although the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has not yet issued regulations under Section 722 of the Internal Revenue Code, the application form to be used in requesting such relief is now available. Every canner desirous of applying for a reconstructed base period net income should obtain a copy of Form 991 from the Collector of Internal Revenue for his district.

Faulkner Named Consultant to FDA

Appointment of Harry C. Faulkner, food broker and vice-president of George A. Mendes & Company, New York City, as consultant to the Wholesalers and Retailers Branch of the Food Distribution Administration has been announced.

Mr. Faulkner's duties as consultant to Dan A. West, Chief of the Wholesalers and Retailers Branch, will be connected with problems of distribution. He will be particularly concerned with industry cooperation in the various programs of FDA.

President of the National Food Brokers Association during the year 1927 Mr. Faulkner also did considerable work in setting up industry rules under the Federal Trade Commission as a member of the Grocery Conference Committee. From 1937 to 1941 he was a member of the Domestic Distribution Department Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce. He now is a member of the Office of Price Administration's Industry Advisory Committee.

Incentive Payment Appropriation Turned Down

By a vote of six to one, the agriculture subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations turned down, on February 15, a request of the Department of Agriculture for a $100,000,000 incentive payment appropriation. The request for this fund was made by the Department following the recent announcement of its incentive payment program for increased production of peanuts, soybeans, flax, potatoes, dried beans, dried peas, truck crops, grain sorghums, and sweet potatoes.

Immediately after the subcommittee's action, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard released a statement expressing regret at the subcommittee's rejection of the program and appealing to farmers not to change their plans. Secretary Wickard said that the goals established would not be reduced, in part because "the action on the payment is not final and I am hopeful that the increased returns to producers necessary for increased production eventually will be forthcoming." The subcommittee's vote against the appropriation means, however, that the $100,000,000 will not be included in the appropriation bill for the Department when it is reported to the House.

Another request for additional funds is pending before the subcommittee in the amount of $65,075,000 to finance the Department's farm labor program. This program, in its application to canning and canning crops, was described in last week's issue of the INFORMATION LETTER.

OPA to Exempt USDA Onion Purchases

To assist the Department of Agriculture in its support price program to stimulate acreage increases for Australian brown-type onions grown in California, the Office of Price Administration on February 16 announced that within the near future it will exempt from price control all purchases of this commodity by USDA.

Under this arrangement, it is expected that the entire crop will be purchased by the Department for military and Lend-lease needs.

Rationing Order For Institutional Food Users

General Rationing Order 5, issued February 17, by the Office of Price Administration, effective March 1, consolidates rationing regulations covering commercial eating places and other institutional users of foods. All institutional users must register under the new program, and March 1 to March 10, inclusive, is set as the registration period. Coffee, sugar, and processed foods will come under the program at the start; meat will be included when it is rationed. New bases are established for computing allotments of coffee and sugar. Allotment periods for all rationed foods will be two months each, beginning March 1.

Sugar Zones Are Expanded by OPA

Increased stocks of sugar at refineries in Boston, Baltimore, and New Orleans, as well as increased supplies in the hands of importers of Cuban and Puerto Rican refined sugar, make possible an expansion of zones served by these distributors under sugar rationing, the Office of Price Administration reported on February 16.

The following changes in sugar zones provide this expansion:

Zone 1-A, consisting of Vermont and western Massachusetts, and formerly served by New York and Boston refiners, is now served exclusively by Boston refiners.

Zone 4 is enlarged by the addition of eastern Virginia, previously a part of Zone 5.

Southeastern Ohio, formerly in Zone 11, and eastern Tennessee and Kentucky, which were part of Zone 8, are added to Zone 5.

Southwestern Ohio and southern Indiana, formerly in Zones 11 and 12, are included in Zone 8.

These changes reduce the size of Zones 11 and 12, with a consequent reduction in the amount of sugar that must be shipped east by the western beet sugar processors and cane refiners.

The changes are contained in Fourth Revised Zoning Order No. 1 under Rationing Order No. 3—Sugar Rationing Regulations,—and became effective February 16.

Cutting of Canned Foods in Substitute Metal Containers Attended by Government Officials

A cutting of a wide range of canned products in substitute containers was held at the Association laboratory on February 16. The cutting was held principally for officials of the Army and Navy, and other interested government agencies, but was attended also by representatives of can manufacturers who are cooperating in the study, by canner representatives who were in Washington at the time of the cutting, and the NCA staff. The products consisted principally of the more important fruits and vegetables and a limited number of fish and meat items.

The cutting was in the nature of a progress demonstration of the utility of the various types of electrolytic tinplate and bonderized plate alone or in combination with the hot-dipped plate. A wide range of usefulness was indicated for the substitute plates, and final judgment will be made later in the year when the products have reached holding periods of 12 months or longer.

Association Program on Nutrition Research To Be Administered by Regional Committees

The Association's Executive Nutrition Committee decided at its meeting on February 5 that the extension of the nutrition program through the 1943 pack would cause such an increase in administrative detail as to warrant the formation of regional committees to facilitate the handling of the new program. Accordingly, the Executive Committee instructed the Chairman to appoint regional committees for the West, Midwest, and East, each to be under the chairmanship of a member of the Executive Committee but to include one or more industry members not on the central committee. The Executive Committee remains unchanged and is as follows: E. J. Cameron, Chairman; E. D. Clark, L. E. Clifcorn, J. R. Esty, and R. W. Pilcher.

Membership of the regional committees is as follows:

Western Committee: J. R. Esty, Chairman; B. S. Clark, E. D. Clark, J. E. McConkie, and L. G. Petree.

Midwestern Committee: L. E. Clifcorn, Chairman; J. E. Feaster and J. T. Knowles.

Eastern Committee: R. W. Pilcher, Chairman; E. J. Cameron and H. J. Humphrey.

The function of the regional committees will be to select sampling points, to arrange for sample collections, to place and administer grants with collaborating universities. Decisions made by regional committees will be subject to confirmation by the Executive Committee.

Annual Salmon Cutting Demonstration Cancelled

The canned salmon cutting demonstration, held annually for the past 10 years under auspices of the Pacific Fisheries Association and the National Canners Association Northwest Branch, has been cancelled, due to difficulties in obtaining transportation and suitable space for the display of the opened sample cans.

USDA Issues Warning to Housewives

Housewives have been warned by the Department of Agriculture that transferring commercially canned foods into glass jars is a dangerous practice that may result in fatal food poisoning. Dr. Russell M. Wilder, physician and nutritionist, who is Chief of the Civilian Food Requirements Branch of the Food Distribution Administration, cautioned them in a special release that poisoning may result from eating foods that have been re-canned at home.

He said that reports indicate that some housewives are buying commercially canned products in quantity—or using stocks already on hand—opening the cans, and putting the contents into glass jars.

Sausage Product Ceiling Prices Are Extended

Because work on a broader regulation covering all sausage products sold to civilians or the military agencies still is in progress, the Office of Price Administration on February 17 extended for an indefinite period the life of the present order covering ceiling prices for certain sausage products sold to war procurement agencies, pending completion of the more extensive regulation.

CIVILIAN QUOTAS OF CANNED FOODS INCREASED

(Concluded from page 7507)

FPO Order 22.2; in each case the figures represent percentages of the 1942 production:

Product	Under M-86-e	Under FDO 22.2
	Per cent	*Per cent*
Apples	63	63
Applesauce	41	41
Apricots	66	60
Berries[1]	60	80
Blueberries	100	100
Cherries, RSP	70	70
Cherries, sweet	66	65
Figs	100	100
Fruit cocktail	71	64
Grapefruit segments	19	19
Grapefruit juice	46	58
Orange juice, Florida	21	45
Orange juice, other States		21
Orange-grapefruit blended	100	100
Peaches	63	55
Pears	65	60
Pineapple	70	70
Pineapple juice	26	37

[1] Blackberries, boysenberries, loganberries, youngberries.

Food Distribution Order No. 22.3, which provides for the reservation for government purchase of certain percentages of the canned vegetables packed in 1943. Superseding the parts of WPB Order M-86-e which govern these commodities, the new order revises the percentages of various commodities that must be reserved.

In comparison with the percentages specified in previous Order M-86-e, the new order provides in general for: Smaller reservation percentages of asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, corn, and tomatoes, and greater reservation percentages for beets and carrots. The net increase will amount roughly to 10 million more cases of vegetables for civilians.

Following is a comparison of reservation percentages as established under former WPB Order M-86-e and under FDO-22.3; in each case the figures represent percentages of the 1942 production:

Product	Under M-86-e	Under FDO 22.3
	Per cent	*Per cent*
Asparagus	49	43
Lima beans	56	37
Snap beans	58	38
Beets	84	100
Carrots	100	130
Sweet corn	42	40
Peas	48	48
Pumpkin or squash	51	51
Spinach	48	48
Tomatoes	49	40
Tomato catsup	61	61
Tomato juice	43	43
Tomato puree	71	71
Tomato paste	40	40

New Administrator Named for OPA Region 4

Prentiss M. Brown, Price Administrator, on February 16 announced appointment of James C. Derieux, of Columbia, S. C., as OPA Administrator for Region 4, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga. Region 4 includes Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. Mr. Derieux had been State Director for OPA in South Carolina since May 5, 1942.

Fruits and Vegetables in Cold Storage

The Food Distribution Administration has reported that total stocks of frozen fruits and berries in cold storage warehouses on February 1, 1943, amounted to 172,130,000 pounds. This was 14,157,000 pounds heavier than February 1, 1942, and 44,333,000 above average.

Frozen vegetable stocks totaled 90,346,000 pounds, which exceeds the total of a year earlier by 7,708,000 pounds.

The following table, compiled by FDA, presents detailed figures and comparisons by commodities, on holdings of both frozen fruits and vegetables:

	Feb. 1, 1942	Jan. 1, 1943	Feb. 1, 1943
FROZEN FRUITS:	*1,000-lbs.*	*1,000-lbs.*	*1,000-lbs.*
Blackberries	5,168	6,973	6,308
Blueberries	4,950	7,489	7,023
Cherries	28,876	30,587	26,128
Logan and similar berries	3,787	4,310	3,672
Raspberries	14,002	16,131	15,229
Strawberries	44,686	35,014	31,219
Other fruits	25,972	53,582	53,038
Classification not reported	30,532	33,955	29,513
Total	157,973	188,041	172,130
FROZEN VEGETABLES:			
Asparagus	5,279	5,659	4,368
Beans, lima	14,898	14,035	12,500
Beans, snap	5,221	5,415	4,735
Broccoli, green	1,862	896	1,088
Corn, sweet	6,746	6,320	5,588
Peas, green	24,927	29,510	25,599
Spinach	7,383	6,681	5,653
Other vegetables	6,855	8,008	10,034
Classification not reported	9,467	26,809	20,781
Total	82,638	103,333	90,346

Virginia Canners Elect 1943 Officers

Officers of the Virginia Canners Association, elected for 1943 at their annual meeting held recently at Roanoke, are the following: President, L. D. Johnson, Bedford (re-elected); first vice-president, G. H. Burkholder, Thaxton; second vice-president, L. W. Garet, Daleville; secretary-treasurer, F. W. Brugh (re-elected).

California Sardine Tonnage and Packs

Estimated figures on tonnage of sardines delivered to California processing plants and cases of canned sardines packed during the current season to February 11, inclusive, along with comparison to a year ago, as reported by the California Sardine Products Institute, are as follows:

	Week ending	Season to—	
	Feb. 11, 1943	Feb. 11, 1943	Feb. 13, 1942
TONNAGE:	*Tons*	*Tons*	*Tons*
Northern District (San Francisco Bay)	314	115,600	185,793
Central District (Monterey)	11,556	179,893	248,928
Southern District (Southern California)	5,512	199,940	129,427
Total	17,382	495,433	564,148
PACKS, ALL DISTRICTS:			
Can Sizes	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*
1-lb. Oval	54,125	1,384,941	2,065,049
1-lb. Tall	80,663	1,844,943	1,986,220
½-lb. Fillet	1,666	55,665	163,098
½-lb. Round 96's	4,463	122,842	238,912
5-oz. 100's	5,796	178,261	351,940
Miscellaneous	377	19,881	132,901
Total	147,090	3,606,533	4,978,150

Fred Jewett Named Old Guard President

Fred E. Jewett, of G. S. & F. E. Jewett, Norridgewock, Me., was elected president of the Old Guard Society at the recent annual meeting in Buffalo. William Varney, Varney Canning Co., Roy, Utah, was elected first vice-president; S. M. Ryder, Chisholm-Ryder Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., second vice-president, and S. G. Gorsline, Battle Creek, Mich., was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Parchment Paper Manufacturing Quota Raised

Manufacturers of glassine, greaseproof and genuine vegetable parchment papers may produce up to 100 per cent of the quantity they made during the base period under which they operate, the War Production Board ruled February 15 through issuance of General Preference Order M-241 as amended. The base period is for the six months ending March 31, 1942. These types of wrapping paper had a quota of 85 per cent before issuance of the amended order.

Special Pricing Formula for Certain Foods

A special pricing formula for food products covered under Maximum Price Regulation No. 280 has been announced by the Office of Price Administration to apply to those articles which were not sold or offered for sale by either the seller or his competitors during the September 28-October 2, 1942, base period. Products covered by this amendment include canned milk, dried peas, eggs, and some cheeses.

The requirement applies particularly to a situation where both the seller and his competitors sold such products prior to the base period. The new pricing formula will cover such a contingency, as well as all others.

Typical example of a situation cropping up which now will be rectified by the new Amendment No. 10 to MPR No. 280 occurred in the case of a concern producing and selling dried peas—a commodity covered by the order. Neither this concern nor any of its competitors, in a particular geographical area, sold or offered for sale dried peas during the base period. From facts presented to OPA, neither this concern nor its competitors had a price differential for sales between dried peas or similar staples during the base period.

Under the new amendment, these companies now will price as follows:

(1) Take as the ceiling the most recent price that concern (or, if none, its most closely competitive sellers of the same class) charged buyers at any time within one year previous to this September 28-October 2 base period. This price then is adjusted to reflect a reasonable differential to other classes of buyers.

(2) In all other cases, ceilings are computed by taking the maximum price for the most nearly similar listed food product which the distributor (or his most closely competitive seller) delivered or offered for delivery during the base period or at the most recent time within one year prior thereto. Again, this price is adjusted to reflect the differential between the two commodities normal or customary to his business. However, if there is no normal or customary differential, the seller may reflect the reasonable differential between the two commodities, based upon variances in production costs of both articles.

OPA Rules on Prices in Advertisements

Two rules which apply to producers who state the retail price of their own products in advertisements have been established by the Office of Price Administration.

The rules must be followed, OPA explained, since retail prices given in advertisements of national or regional distributors or producers cannot affect the ceiling prices of retail outlets handling the products. The rules follow:

1. When a national producer mentions the retail price of his product in newspaper, magazine, and radio advertisements he need not include a statement saying that the retail price mentioned in the advertisement cannot be charged by retailers whose individual ceilings are below the price mentioned. But this rule has a qualification if the advertisement lists the names of the retailers selling the product at the advertised price.

In case the names of the retailers are listed in an advertisement giving the retail price, the producer sponsoring the advertisement is himself responsible for a violation if the retailer in selling at the advertised price exceeds his own maximum price, unless the advertisement itself contains a statement that the mentioned price cannot be charged by any named outlet whose ceiling is below the mentioned price. Of course, a retailer who sells above his ceiling is guilty of a violation even if he sold at a price mentioned in the producer's advertising.

2. When a producer sends a retailer "copy" or "mats" which mention the retail price to be used in advertising the producer's products for sale in the retailer's store, the producer should notify the retailer that he can use the "copy" or "mat" with the mentioned retail price only, if the mentioned price does not exceed the retailer's ceiling. Only if the manufacturer gives this notice to the retailer does he free himself of any responsibility in case the retailer violates his own ceiling by selling at the mentioned price.

Manpower Shortage Expected in Warehousing

Although employment needs of the public warehousing and storage industry are expected to rise only one per cent during 1943, large personnel turnover indicates possible manpower shortages before the end of the year, Otto S. Beyer, director of the Division of Transport Personnel, Office of Defense Transportation, reports.

ODT reports, based on the latest bi-monthly survey of the United States Employment Service, show that 79 of the 108 companies included in the study had a 7.5 per cent per month personnel turnover during September and October, 1942.

To meet common labor shortages in large warehouse areas such as Chicago and Buffalo, where great numbers of workers are hired on a part time basis, USES has suggested that labor pools be established with men employed on a full time basis moving from company to company.

Factors contributing to the instability of employment in the industry were the closing of the fall moving season, completion of harvesting, apple and fruit storage, the closing of the salmon and shrimp season and the freezing of the Great Lakes. In addition, it was pointed out, employment trends were affected by a drop in food tonnage shipped from California, a decrease in certain types of storage demands and government leasing of storage space.

Detinning Plant Construction Is Deferred

Construction of additional detinning plants in the United States has been ordered deferred by the War Production Board. Preference ratings of 10 detinning and recovery plants, which were to be located in Chicago, New York, Los Angeles, Dallas, Buffalo, Baltimore, Birmingham, Pittsburgh, and Sewaren, N. J., were revoked. The action, it was emphasized, does not mean any change in the tin can collection program.

Construction of detinning plants was deferred because of urgent demands for motors, boilers, tanks and other equipment in other phases of the war effort.

"This does not mean that either the tin situation or the steel scrap supply has eased to the point where it is no longer a critical problem," WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson explained.

"Tin can collection started from scratch less than a year ago. Although latest figures indicate a collection of 17,000 gross tons monthly, this is less than half of the capacity of detinning and shredding facilities now operating, and less than one quarter of the used cans discarded each month," he said.

In connection with the shredding facilities now operating, Mr. Nelson called for an especially expanded and more vigorous collection of cans in the southwest for use by the copper industry. Cans are needed in large quantities to fill the capacities of the shredding plants at Los Angeles, Kansas City, Dallas and Houston. Shredded cans are used for copper precipitation, the easiest and cheapest method, both in materials and manpower, to augment the supply of this critical material.

New Carloading Requirements for Perishables

Special loading requirements for carload shipments by rail of certain perishable commodities will become effective February 21, the Office of Defense Transportation announces.

ODT officials said the new loading requirements, constituting exceptions to the general regulations for loading of carload freight prescribed by General Order ODT 18, are being put into effect at this time in order to provide for loading of the new crop, now ready for shipment, of certain fruits and vegetables and other perishable products not covered in special loading directions previously issued by ODT.

The new loading requirements are to be incorporated in a new Special Directive, which will be issued after completion of a revision of General Order 18 now in preparation.

The products for which special loading requirements are being prescribed for the first time are fresh harvested new beets, cabbage, carrots, onions, and turnips; mixed carload shipments of fresh harvested root vegetables; pineapples; and ice. Changes are made in special loading requirements previously applicable to winter storage cabbage and carrots; lettuce; early crop white immature potatoes; citrus fruit; and shell eggs, dressed poultry, and dairy products.

New Officers of Ozark Canners Association

1943 officers of the Ozark Canners Association, elected at the recent annual convention at Springfield, Mo., are the following: President: George T. Sanders, Fayetteville, Ark.; vice-president, M. E. Kuhn, Pattonsburg, Mo.; secretary, Chester R. Lloyd, Ozark, Ark.; and treasurer, Porter S. Lucas, Crane, Mo.

Meat Inspection Service Transferred to FDA

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has announced an order transferring the Department's Meat Inspection Division from the Bureau of Animal Industry to the Livestock and Meats Branch, Food Distribution Administration. The transfer, in line with the President's Executive Order of December 5, puts meat inspection into the agency now performing the marketing and distribution functions.

OPA Schedules Meetings for Fresh Vegetable Trade

Growers, distributors, and shippers of the major fresh vegetables have been invited by the Office of Price Administration to attend meetings in New York, New York, and Kansas City, Missouri, to discuss factors affecting price ceilings. The meeting in New York City will be held February 25 and 26 in the conference room on the 42nd floor of the Empire State Building, and the meeting in Kansas City is scheduled for March 4 and 5 at the Hotel President. Representatives of the Food Distribution and Food Production Administrations will be present.

Large Supply of Bulk Kraut Available

Relatively large supplies of sauerkraut are available to consumers this year, but in bulk form, the Department of Agriculture reports.

More than 159,000 tons of cabbage were made into kraut in 1942, compared with an average of 152,000 tons during the period 1931-40. Of this amount, however, about 44,000 tons went into canned kraut for the armed forces.

Civilian supplies this year are in bulk because the canning of kraut was limited to the quantities required by the armed forces, but the Department's Food Distribution Administration encouraged the packing of civilian supplies in wooden containers.

The FDA program was inaugurated last fall for the double purpose of encouraging the harvesting and processing of a large kraut cabbage crop and of making supplies of kraut available to consumers. About 90 per cent of the kraut produced for civilian use in 1942 was packed under this program.

Large Shipments of Vegetables from Mexico

Indications point to exports of 7,000 carloads of winter vegetables from the West Coast of Mexico, according to the Department of Commerce.

If shipments reach the expected level they will be the second highest on record, exceeded only by the 8,350 carloads exported in 1930. The exports consist almost entirely of tomatoes, with smaller shipments of green peas, green peppers and mixed vegetables.

USDA Reports Favorable Prospects for Food

Prospects are favorable for another record-breaking year of food production, the U. S. Department of Agriculture pointed out recently in a summary of recent agricultural developments. However, the demand for farm products is expected to increase more than production, it was stated.

Moisture conditions were favorable at the beginning of 1943 and with only average weather from now until harvest, crop yields per acre are likely to be about equal to the general level in 1940 and 1941, and higher than in any earlier year.